GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AGRICULTURE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2154
ANSWERED ON:02.12.2002
EXCESSIVE USE OF CHEMICAL FERTILISERS ON PADDY LAND
BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge areas of prime paddy land has turned barren due to excessive use of chemical fertilizers;

(b) if so, whether Directorate of Rice Research, Rajendranagar have developed self-tolerant varieties of paddy that can grow on waste and fallow lands, besides giving higher yields; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV)

(a) No, Sir. There is no scientific evidence of conversion of paddy land into barren land due to use of chemical fertilizers which is still at a low level (around 90 kg per/ha). However, non-judicious and imbalanced use of inorganic fertilizers over years may result into deterioration of soil fertility/health. Indian Council of Agricultural Research is recommending integrated nutrient management through conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources of plant nutrients to prevent such degradation.

(b) & (c): The Directorate of Rice Research. Hyderabad has identified and developed rice varieties that can grow in low productive soils such as; Low in soil Phosphorous (P) fertility - Rasi IET 15353, Vikrarnarya Suraksha, IET 12067

Low in soil Zinc (Zn) fertility - Vikas, Rasi
Salinity/alkalinity- CSR 10, CSR 13, CSR 27, CSR 30, Vikas

These varieties have consistently shown higher productivity. CSR 10 has been used as substitute or with least application of soil amendments depending upon the level of salt stress or degradation. Recently released CSR 30 is the salt tolerant basmati type rice.